

(Naik *et al.* 1993; Vyas and Patel 1994) and Madhya Pradesh (Chandra and Gajbe 2005; Dutta 1997), and southern India (Dutta *et al.* 2009). Outside India, it has been reported from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka (Inger *et al.* 2004).

We recorded the species in 2009 from Chittorgarh district, Rajasthan, India, and this is the first confirmed record (voucher registration no. Micro-KT-23° 58' 4.31" N/74° 01' 26.91" E-HM040961, Herpetology Unit Department of Zoology, MDS University, Ajmer) of the species from this state. The nearest report of the species

from this site is from Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, India.

With the addition of this species, the number of anurans of Rajasthan comes to 13 (Table 1) from the earlier reported 12 (Sharma and Mehra 2007).

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14. FIRST RECORD OF *KALOULA ASSAMENSIS* DAS ET AL. (2004) (MICROHYLIDAE) FROM BIHAR STATE, INDIA, WITH NOTES ON ITS DISTRIBUTION

KAUSHIK DEUTI^{1,2}, P.G.S. SETHY^{1,3}, SUKUMAR RAY¹ AND MRITYUNJAY CHATTOPADHYAY¹

¹Zoological Survey of India, Amphibia Section, Herpetology Division, FPS Building, Indian Museum Complex, 27 Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Kolkata 700 016, West Bengal, India.

²Email: kaushikdeuti@gmail.com

³Email: priyadassi@gmail.com

The Assam Painted Frog *Kaloula assamensis* Das, Sengupta, Ahmed, and Dutta (2004), a data-deficient species, was described based on specimens collected from four localities in eastern Assam, Majbat (26° 45' N; 92° 20' E), Sirajuli (26° 42' N; 92° 12' E), Nameri Wildlife Sanctuary (26° 56' N; 92° 52' E) in Sonitpur district, and Orang National Park (26° 30' N; 92° 15' E) in Darrang district, and one locality in Arunachal Pradesh, Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary (26° 55' N; 92° 51' E) in Kameng district. The species was subsequently reported from Bongaigaon (26° 28' N; 90° 31' E) in western Assam (Talukdar *et al.* 2007), thereby extending the range by 170 km to the west. Thereafter, the species was reported from Chilapata Reserve Forest (26° 32' N; 89° 25' E) in

Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal (Paul *et al.* 2007) extending the range by another 140 km to the west. Sengupta *et al.* (2009) speculated that the global distribution of the species was restricted to the north bank of the Brahmaputra river between the longitudes 92° and 89° E and may occur in low elevation areas of the Indo-Bhutan border.

A specimen of *Kaloula assamensis* bearing registration number ZSIC A 8878, was collected by Sukumar Ray on November 05, 1996, from the hollow trunk of a tree, c. 1 m above ground in a grassland at Manguraha (27° 28' N; 84° 12' E), Valmiki Tiger Reserve, West Champaran district, Bihar. It was wrongly reported as *Kaloula pulchra taprobanica* (Ray 1998). This specimen can be identified as *Kaloula assamensis*

from its small adult size (SVL 30.7 mm), presence of a bright yellow vertebral stripe commencing from tip of snout and terminating near the vent and broad dark brown lateral stripes on either side from the post ocular to the inguinal region. It can be distinguished from *Kaloula taprobanica* which is larger (SVL 35–55 mm), by the presence of several black-edged reddish-brown irregular blotches on the dorsum, and absence of the bright yellow vertebral stripe. It can also be distinguished from *Kaloula pulchra* which is even larger (SVL 45–85 mm) by the yellow head, with two broad dorso-lateral elongated yellow patches on either side, and absence of yellow vertebral stripe. This collection from Valmiki Tiger Reserve extends the range of the species by about 600 km further to

the west, and constitutes the first record from Bihar. It now appears that the species is distributed all along the Terai belt, from Arunachal Pradesh to Bihar (92° to 84° E), along both the Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Nepal borders.

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15. ADDITION OF THREE ANGELFISH (FAMILY: POMACANTHIDAE) TO THE ICHTHYOFAUNA OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA

DIPANJAN RAY^{1,3}, PRASANNA YENNAWAR^{1,4}, NARAYAN GHORAI² AND ANIL MOHAPATRA^{1,5}

¹Marine Aquarium and Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Digha 721 428, West Bengal, India.

²Department of Zoology, West Bengal State University, Barasat, Berunanpukuria, P.O. Malikapur, North 24 Paraganas 700 126, West Bengal, India. Email: nghorai@gmail.com

³Email: dipanjan2010@gmail.com

⁴Email: yprasanna@rocketmail.com

⁵Email: anil2k7@gmail.com

The ichthyofauna of West Bengal coastal waters has been reported by several workers (Chatterjee *et al.* 2000; Das *et al.* 2007; Goswami 1992; Khan 2003; Manna and Goswami 1985; Talwar *et al.* 1994). There is no report of family Pomacanthidae (angelfish) in these publications. However, during a survey around Digha coast we collected three species of Pomacanthidae, namely *Pomacanthus imperator* (Bloch, 1787), *P. annularis* (Bloch, 1787), and *P. semicirculatus* (Cuvier, 1831), and in this paper, we give the morphometrics and other details of the collected specimens.

Pomacanthidae is characterised by a sharp spine located at the lower front area of the gill cover, or preopercle region. The presence of this spine on each side distinguishes and separates them from their close butterflyfish (Family: Pomacanthidae) relatives, which do not have the spine. Family

Pomacanthidae contain 9 genera and 74 species mainly associated with coral reefs around the world (Chen and Tzeng 2009; Froese and Pauly 2011). They do generally well in the aquarium (Rao 2003), are very good food fish and of high economic value (Barman *et al.* 2004). All the members of angelfishes are strictly marine, inhabit shallow reefs, but some live in deep water. Of these, *Pomacanthus* species, which we recorded during the survey, are reported to be cleaners, removing ectoparasites from other fish. Juveniles are extremely different in colour pattern from adults (Allen *et al.* 1998; Randall 1996), and have a very high demand in the marine aquarium trade (Rao 2003).

All three specimens of *Pomacanthus* collected were from Digha Mohona (21° 37.84' N; 87° 32.83' E). After taking photographs, the specimens were preserved in